Cha De Deleter

# THE SOUTH.

Message of Governor Brown, of Georgia.

His Complaints Against the Davis Despotism.

The South Rapidly Drifting Into Anarchy.

Davis' Policy Must Terminate in Reconstruction.

The People Called On to Restrain Him in His Destructive Course.

Opposition to the Arming of the Slaves.

Richmona Excited Over the Preparations for the Great Battle.

The Virginia Senate Authorizes the Governor to Enlist Slaves to Defend Richmond,

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 25, 1865.

old men and boys. He claims that the golden opportunity was thus lost for overthrowing Sherlight have since descried. He r the Confederate Congress in levying disproportionate taxation, and says much of the most objectionable legis imposed upon the country by votes of men who act without responsibility to the constitu-ency out of the army. He takes the government to task for a great variety of abuses, such as illegal impressments, arrests of cit zens without authority by provost guards, the passport system, and the partiality of the government to men of wealth who are given nominal positions which keep them out of the army, while poor men and boys are forced into the maks. He animadverts severely on the generalship of the He says:—Our government is now a military de polism drifting into anarchy, and if the present pilicy is persisted in it must terminate in reconstruction, with or without subjugation. Governor Brown states that he is atterly opposed to both; but if he favored either he give his earnest support to the policy of the Pres. dent, as the surest mode of diminishing our armies, ex-hausting our resources, breaking the spirit of our people, and driving them in despair to seek refuge from wors tyranny by placing themselves under a government they loathe and detest. For the cure of existing evils he ends the repeal of the Conscription act, and a return to the constitutional mode of raising troops by requisitions upon the States; the observance of good faith with the soldiers by paying them promptly; the abandonment of impressments and secret ressions of stituency; and, finally, taking from the President his power as commander-in-chief. He calls for a convention of the States to amend the constitution, and closed in the following language:—"My destiny is linked with my country. If we succeed, I am a free man. If, by the obstinacy and weakness of our rulers, we fail, a common ruin awaits us ail. The night is dark, the tempest nowls, the ship is lashed with turbulent waves, the helmsman is steering to the whirtpool, yet our remoustrances are unheeded. We must restrain him

or the crew must sink together and all be buried in irre

The Complaints of Governor Brown.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 28.]

We have not yet received a periect copy of the message of Governor Brown, of Georgia. The telegraph, however, furnishes us with a summary, which has, at least, the merit of being comprehensible. But on this summary, which does not pretend to be anything more than a retrone of the points of the document, it might be unfair to base a criticism. Neither does it offer an opportunity for commendation. The message of a governor of a State so important as Georgia—a State of vast extest, large population, great resources; a State of overload the series of the confederacy. We should, then, the to see the full message, instead of the summary, which is all that the tigraph on give us. We should like to see semething of the spirit of the sneesage as well as its polement points. From these we can draw no inference, except that Gov. Brown is thoroughly displeased with everything, and consequently, in a good humor with nothing. If we had been asking for churges on which to frome an indictment against the Confederate authorities, Gov. Brown would have admirably suited our purpose. If we had demanded the best reasons for believing our struggle against the Xankoes to be vain and hopeless, Gov. Brown would have admirably suited our purpose. If we had demanded the best reasons for believing our struggle against the Xankoes to be vain and hopeless, Gov. Brown would have admirably suited our purpose. If we had demanded the best reasons for believing our struggle against the Xankoes to be vain and hopeless, Gov. Brown would have perfectly satisfied us. Had we been sucking an ally for the purpose of reducing the peeple of these States to absolute decapit, Gov. Rhown would be just the man to select. But if we look for words of hope and comfort, for polac et o our misfortunes, for devices py which our condition may be improved, and confidence restored to the examine may be improved, and confidence restored to the example of these states as the only state that has had

which will last forever.

Richmond Excited Over Preparations
Making for the Great Battle—The
People Urged to be Calm.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 28.]

The moment before battle, when the lines are formed,
the skirmishers d-ployed, the guns unlimbered, and the
command awaited which is to end "that awful pause
dividing life from death," is more trying to the nerves of
soldiers than the conflict itself.

As men come through this ordeal, so will they fight.
The love of life, the dread of the awful future on whose
very verge they stand, the instinctive shrinking from
danger, the thought of home and friends, are felt at
that instant with an intensity that can only be known on
the perilous edge of battle. The poet has truly said that
this fearful silence

Sinks for an instant in the hearts of men.

while he listens to the words of encouragement from the soldiers in the front. Regard all street rumors as the soldiers do those of the camp. They know that none of the latter are wholly true, and most of them entirely false. They only frighten those who are already scared. Try to trace one of them to its source, and you will find that, in ninety nine cases out of a hundred, the evidence in support of it would fail to convince a rational and cool man of the least important fact.

Measures of precaution do not indicate doubt of success. To take off one's clothes before going into the water does not prove that one expects to be drowned. Every encumbrance must be sent to the rear before the battle, however secure the victory may be. The real dauger is always leas than imagination appresents it to be. Look steadily at a ghost and it will vanish.

Danger affects the enemy as much as it does us. If we feel like retreating if pressed, we may be very certain that he will do the same if we press him. We should not forget, in dwelling upon our own difficulties and embarrassments, that the enemy has his also.

The issue of battle is not in the hands of man. An apparently trilling circumstance has often defeated the combinations of skill and the power of numbers and resources. In the words of the old Scotch version:

The longest legs to run,

apparently trifling circumstance has often defeated the combinations of skill and the power of numbers and resources. In the words of the old Scotch version:—

The race is not to him that's got The longest legs to run,
Nor the hattelle to the peopelle
That shoots the longest gun.

A critical moment is critical to both sides. General Jackson (chonewall) was once told that the enemy was on his dank. He answered, "Then I am on his flank, too." It is well known that those bold manceuvres, which are decisive it successful, always expose the party undertaking them to disaster usually great in proportion to the andactity of his own movements.

We will conclude these suggestions with an application of this thought to our present situation. To effect the concentration of his forces against Richmond, which now excites so much apprehension, General Grant has drawn his troops from overy other part of the country. To make us risk all upon a single issue he has been compelled to do the same. Should he lose any one of the three armies now converging upon us his whole plan of campaign would be broken up. Neither of the others could resist the combination of our forces which his policy has rendered necessary. Our country, except the coast towns, would be relieved from the presence of an enemy. We could repair the railroads that have been damaged. The aprints of our people would revive. Absentees would return to duty, and, if Congress would provide for the employment of negro soldiers, we could rake a force to re-enter Tennessee and Kentucky far more rapidly than the enemy could be that the North would have to begin the work of subjugation again. For if we can destroy the army of General Pierman, for example, we could then give full employment, to the rest of the federal troops now operating in Virgima and North Carolina. None of them could be withdrawn to defend Tennessee and Kentucky. Nor could more be taken for that purpose from beyond the Mississippi, without exposing Missouri and abandoning Arkansas. The enemy would have to

Action of the Virginia Senate on the Negro Enlistment Question.

THE GOVERNOR AUTHORIZED TO CALL FOR NEGROES TO DEFEND RICHMOND.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 28.)

The Senate of Virgina having removed the injunction of secresy from some of their proceedings, we are enacted to give the following report of the action taken by that body on Saturday, February 25, on the bill to raise a volunteer force of slaves and tree negroes.

The following is a copy of the bill as it was parsed by the Senate and sent to the House of Delegates:—

But the ented by the General Assembly. That the Governor

The Senate and sent to the House of Delegates:—

Be it enseted by the General Assembly, That the Governo
of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby authorized an
empowered to call for volunteers from among the claces an
free negroes of the State to aid in defence of the capital as
such other points as are or may be threatened by the publi-

cormy.

2. That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause all states who may volunteer with the consent of their masters, and all free negroes who shall tender their services, to be organized into infantry companies of not less than sixty-four, rank and file, noder white officers to be appointed by himself, and shall place the sume, an fast as so organized, at the disposal of the General-in-Chief of the Confederate armies; see may organized all the disposal of the General-in-Chief of the Confederate armies; see the may organized all the disposal of the General-in-Chief of the Confederate armies; see

posal of the General-in-Chief of the Confederate armies, se-ne may order all such volunteers to report immediately to the General-in-Chief, to be organized and officered by him. Me thereby time can be safed and the interests of the service promoted.

3. All laws and parts of laws now in force prohibiting the carrying of arms by slaves of free negroes, are hereby sus-

IFrom the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 28.]

The House of Representatives passed on yesterday, an sent to the Senate for concurrence, several bills of considerable interest. One of these provides the mode of filling future vacancies among line and field officers. Another authorizes the appointment of officers or privates to fill any vacancy among the commissioned officer of a company or regiment, on account of "distinguished valor and skill, or for practical competency and general merit." We hope to see a liberal use made of this power. Another bill provides for the paying for horses lost or killed in service. The bill is an extension and simplification of the present law.

### THE LATEST NEWS.

The Richmond Papers Abusing General Johnston-Probable Junction of Sherman and Schofield-Hood as Well as Hardee Cut off from Johnston. OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

Washington, March 2, 1865. The Richmond papers of to-day keep up the same ton of mingled defiance towards the Union forces and en-treaty to the officials not to run away from their posts. The Examiner very pointedly berates General Johnston, and intimates that the armies of Sherman and Schofield have made a junction at or near Goldsboro.

The Richmond papers also say that the Union troops

north of the James have been moved to the left, and nassed, with the rest of the army, in the vicinity of Hatcher's run. They also express fears that Hood as well as Hardee has been out off from a junction with

### NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Two hundred and forty bales of cotton passed here to-day for St. Louis and five hundred and eighteen for Cin-

General Roberts, commanding this division, will soon leave for Springfield, Mass., as he is one of the board of examiners of small arms which is to meet in that city. General Grierson is to have charge of all the cavalry in

the department of the West.

The Bulle'in publishes a list of rebel sympathisers and The Hulls'in publishes a list of rebel sympathisers and deserters residing in Memphis who have taken the amnesty oath. They number one thousand and forty-five. The name of Andrew Jackson Donelsen is among them. Deserters continue to arrive here in large numbers, and are of a better class than heretofore.

Measures are being taken for the Improvement of the condition of white refugees and freedmen in this department. Confiscated lots in the outskirts of the city and on the islands in the Mississippi are te be devoted to this purpose.

News from Louisville

LOUISVILLE, March 2, 1865. The midnight train from Nashville has not yet arrived. It is now six hours behind time, and is said to be delayed by debris on the track from a train of freight cars which was burned by the guerillas near Franklin, Ky., yester-day.

The Army.
THE CHARGES AGAINST LIBUTENANT COLONEL CHANDLER.
The published synopsis of Major General F. J. Her-

The published synopose of major General F. J. Her-ron's report of military affairs in the Department of Arkausas reflects indirectly upon the official integ-rity of Colonel Chandler, then Provost Marshal General of the department, but since resigned, and a resident of Memphis, Tenn. A subsequent investigation by General J. J. Reynolds, General Steele's successor, completely exonerates Colonel Chandler from all imputations.

Exonerates Colonel Chandler from all imputations.

NO PASSES GIVEN FOR BART ISLANDS.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES TROOPS,
New YORK CITY AVE HARROW,
NEW YORK, March 2, 1865.)

All persons desirous of visiting relatives or ferends at
Hart Island must address the commanding officer of
that post, in writing, stating nature of burness and name
of party to be visited, giving address and enclosing a
three cent postages states.

by order of Brigadier General L. C. HUNT.
D. W. Humms, Captain and Ard de Camp, Pass Officer.
Official: C. M. Busley, First Lieutenant, Sixth infantry, Aid-de Camp.

THE CELEBRATION TO-MORROW.

PROGRESS OF THE PREPARATIONS

Elephants, Walruses and Giraffe to Participate.

our to-day, but so far as known the order will be

Committee of Arrangements on horseback, toop of Cavalry as Escort to Grand Marshal, ad Marshal Washington R. Vermilyes and Aids

Board of Supervisors and County Officers.

SHOOND FIVENOM.

Colonel M. T. McMahon, Marshal, and two Aids.

Major General Peck and Staff.

Brigadier General Hunt and Staff.

Brigadier General Hinks and Staff.

Brigadier General Wessells and Staff.

Brigadier General Wessells and Staff.

Brigadier General Wessells and Staff.

Officers of the Army on Duty and Leave, with the Staffs.

Officers of the Army, mounted and in uniform.

Officers of the Army, mounted and in uniform.

Wounded Soldiers, in suitable conveyances.

Furloughed Soldiers, on foot.

Mounted Citizons.

Veterans of the War of 1812.

THERD DIVESON.

THERD DIVENON.

Marshal and two Aids.

Officers of the Navy, on leave and on duty.

Boers of the Marine Corps, on leave or on duty.

Boers of the Marine Corps, on leave or on duty.

Full-rigged Ship, manued by Veteran Tars.

Model of the Monitor.

Detachment from Sailors' Home.

Beamen of the Merchant Services

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal and two Aids.

New York Caledonian Club, in Highland costume.

Miscellaneous Societies not yet reported.

Council No. 4 Union League.

echanics' and Artisans' Society of Social Reforme

Singer's Sewing Machines in operation, with singer's Sewing Machines in operation, with semployee.

Herring's string team, with safe.

John Stephenson's cars, drawn by six horses.

Two four-horse teams, representing the Forwarding Interest, by the Newport, Boston and New York Steamboat Company.

E. V. Haughwout & Co., with teams.

Wm. T. Boyd, wheelwright, one four-horse and one six-horse wagon, with men at work at forge.

Howe & Bonvier, two teams, with workmen manufacturing gold and silver platform scales.

Steinway & Co., with pianos and four hundred workmen.

Perkins & Stern, with Indian Hunter and Interests and Productions of California.

G. W. Laird, representing Perfumery,
The 'Longshoremen's Society.

New York State Volunteer Institute Cadets, forty in number, Colonel Young.

New York Sharpshooters' Independent Rifle Company.

New York Sharpshooters' Independent Rifle Company. Eureka Cigar Machine, two horse trucks, manufacturing cigars and distributing them.

Metropolitan Steam Boiler Inspectors, with large boiler.

P. T. Barnum, with two piatforms, containing an elephant, wairus, giraffe and grand panorama.

The Aligemeine Sangerbund, five hundred singens.

D. Barnum's Self Sewer, with machine in operation and lady reading a book.

Van Amburgh's Menagerie and Nixon's Circus have also been invited and will doubtless contribute their quota to the demonstration.

PHE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

NOTICE.—The Veteran corps of the war of 1812 will assemble at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Brooms streets, on Saturday, the Ah day of March, at ten o'clock A. M., precisely, in full uniform, to join in the grand procession with our fellow citizens, in honor of the glorious victories achieved by our army and navy in the cause of the Union which we preserved in the war of 1812. Let every veteran from this and the adjacent counties attend. Carriagos will be in walting at the Mercer House to convey them on the route. By order, H. RAYMOND, Brigadier General.

ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.

1. M. Phyre, Adjutant.

THE MILITARY.

THE MILITARY
THE FOUNTH RECHART.

General Orders—No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH RECHART. N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, March 2, 1865.

In compliance with division and brigade orders this regiment will parade in full uniform (fatigue caps), dismounted, on Saturday, the 4th inst. Regimental line will be formed in Elm street, right on Canal street, at ten o'clock A. M., procisely.

By order of Golonel DANIEL W. TELLER.
E. M. Le MOYER, Acting Adjutant.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

General Order—No. 4.

HRADQUARTERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. W., 
NEW YORK, March I, 1865.

Pursuant to division and Srigade orders of this date, 
this regiment will parade in full uniform and overcoats, 
on Saturday, March 4. Roll call of companies at halfpast ten o'clock A. M.

By order of Oolonel EMMONS CLARK.

J. H. LEEBERAU, Adjutant.

J. H. LEDGEAU, Adjutant.

THE CHITTH REGISSET.

General Order—No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH RECISSET, N. G. S. N. Y.,

New York, March I, 1865.

In compliance with division and brigade orders, this
regiment will parade on Saurday, the 4th instant, in full
fatigue, with overcome, in honor of the recent achievements of our army and navy. The line will be formed
on Grand street, right on Broadway, at eleven o'clock A.

M. precisely. The field, staff and troop will parade
mounted. Company rolls will be called at the armory at
half-past ten precisely.

The non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will
report to the Adjutant twenty minutes previous to the
time of formation.

By order.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

General Orders—No. S.

Headquarters, FWELFTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., 1

NEW YORK, March 1, 1865.

1. Pursuant to division orders this regiment, will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped (overcoasts and white gloves), on Saturday, the 4th inst., to unite with our fellow citizens in celebrating the glorious victories of our army and navy in the capture of Fort McAllister, Savannah, Fort Sumter, Charleston, Fort Fisher, Wilmington, and of Columbia, the Capital of South Caro-Maa.

Ana.

2. Regimental line will be formed on south side of Washington Parade Ground, at eleven o'clock A. M., precisely.

3. Field and staff, mounted, will report to the Colonel, on the ground, lifteen minutes before the hour of formation.

tion.

4. Non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant, ten minutes before time of forma-

N. H. HAYES, ACQUISAT.

BIS SEVENTY-FIRST REVIDENCE.

General Orders—No. 4

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTY-FIRST REVIDENCE, N. G. S. N. Y. E. N. W. YORK, March 1, 1865. In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade, in full uniform, with overcoats and white gloves, on Saturday next, the 4th instant, to units with our follow critizens in the celebration of the glorious achi-vements of our army and navy in the capture of Fort McAllister, Savannah, Fort cumter, Charleston, Fort Fisher, Wilmington, and of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina.

Fort Fisher, Wilmington, and of Colored street, right rest-fisher will be Somed upon Bond street, right rest-ting on Broadway, at cleven o'clock, precisely. The fichi and staff will report to the Colored, mounted, and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum curps to

the Adjutant, on the parade ground, at a quarter before eleven o'clock. By order of RENJAMIN L. TRAFFORD, Colonel Com'g Seventy first Reg't, N. G. S. N. Y. John R. Livermong, Adjutant, EDWARD KIRKLARD, Sergeant Major.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1865.

MOSES TATLOR, Esq., Chairman, and S. B. Curresnus
and Samuel Sloan, Esqs., Secretaries of a meeting o
citizens of New York, engaged in pursuits of com
merce:—

country are in entire harmony with the citizens of New York, who are represented on the present occasion, the President cordially sympathizes with your committee in the proceedings they have initiated.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, will like the Seward.

The New Steamship City of Boston. The new steamship City of Boston, the latest addition to the ocean steam fact of the Inman line, will sail for Queenstown and Liverpool at noon to-morrow, 4th inst.,

# SHERMAN.

## Joe Johnston Relieves Beauregard.

Beauregard Superseded at His Own Request.

#### THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

Wade Hampton Fires His Own Dwelling,

General Joe Johnston in Command of CHARLOTTE, Feb. 26, 1865

The following order is published here this morning:—

GENERAL OKUREA—NO I.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 25, 1865.

In obedience to the orders of the General-in-Chief the undersigned has assumed the command of the Army of Tennessee and all the troops in the departments of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He takes this position with strong hope, because he will have in council and on the field the aid of the high talents and skill of the general whom he succeeds. He exhorts all absent soldiers of the Army of Tennessee to rejois their regiments and again confront the enemy they have so ofton encountered in Northern Georgia, and always with honor. He assure his comrades of that army, who are still with their color, that the confidence in their discipline and valor, which has publicly expressed, is undiminished.

J. E. JQHNSTON.

#### Johnston Restored at Beauregard's R quest.

We learn that it was at the express and earnest solici-tation of General Beauregard that General Johnston ha join his own desire with theirs; that he did not wish to be removed from his present field of operations, but pre-General Beauregard which made the occasion of General

#### The Origin of the Fire in Columbia [From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.]

rumor (which is no doubt exaggerated) has it that three surned to the ground before he left the place

, state that the rebel pirate Shenandoah had put inte Corunna, Spain, disabled, and that the United States cramento left Cadiz, February 3, to look after

Interesting Religious Service. ELEBRATION OF THE DIVINE LITURGY OF THE ORTHODOX ORIENTAL CHURCH AT TRINITY CHA-

elebrated in Trinity chapel yesterday morning, in the nion than the sympathetic political ties which have here tofore bound them. The service consisted of the per-The lever Steamship City of Diston, the bross sallition to the ocean steam facts of the Immai ine, will and for Queenterm and Harppool at some tomerow, while the Country as an anisonary to the Greek's and the Greek's and popular commander, Capata and the Country as an anisonary to the Greek's and the Country as an anisonary to the Greek's and the Country as an anisonary to the Greek's and the Country and popular commander, Capata and the Country and Country formance of the divine liturgy according to the ca lished Eastern Orthodox Church of Russia and Gre ce, rived in this country as a minimum y to the Greeks and Sciavonians in this city. He came to New York in